

MAH B.Ed CET English Language

Sample Paper – 6

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the English Language portion of **MAH B.Ed CET** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus: Vocabulary (Synonyms, Antonyms), Grammar (Gerunds & Infinitives, Reported Speech), Idioms & Phrases, One-word Substitution, Error Detection, Sentence Improvement, and Reading Comprehension at graduation level.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Section: English Language (Q1–Q30)

Q1. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **ZEALOUS**.

- (A) Lazy
- (B) Enthusiastic
- (C) Indifferent
- (D) Reckless

Q2. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **DUBIOUS**.

- (A) Confident
- (B) Certain
- (C) Uncertain
- (D) Clear



Q3. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **RESILIENT**.

- (A) Fragile
- (B) Weak
- (C) Delicate
- (D) Tough

Q4. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **VIVID**.

- (A) Striking
- (B) Dull
- (C) Faded
- (D) Pale

Q5. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **LETHARGIC**.

- (A) Energetic
- (B) Sluggish
- (C) Active
- (D) Lively

Q6. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **TIMID**.

- (A) Shy
- (B) Fearful
- (C) Bold
- (D) Meek

Q7. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **TRANSPARENT**.

- (A) Clear
- (B) See-through
- (C) Translucent
- (D) Opaque



Q8. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **ANCIENT**.

- (A) Contemporary
- (B) Old
- (C) Historic
- (D) Traditional

Q9. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form:

“She enjoys _____ to classical music every evening.”

- (A) to listen
- (B) listening
- (C) listened
- (D) listen

Q10. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form:

“He is looking forward _____ his old college friends next week.”

- (A) to meet
- (B) for meeting
- (C) to meeting
- (D) meeting

Q11. Fill in the blank with the correct verb form:

“Both parties finally agreed _____ the project by the end of the month.”

- (A) finishing
- (B) finished
- (C) finish
- (D) to finish

Q12. Choose the correct indirect speech for the following direct speech:

“I am going to the market,” she said.

- (A) She said that she was going to the market.



- (B) She said that she is going to the market.
- (C) She said that she went to the market.
- (D) She said that she will go to the market.

Q13. Choose the correct indirect speech for the following direct speech:

“Did you finish your homework?” the teacher asked me.

- (A) The teacher asked me whether I finished my homework.
- (B) The teacher asked me whether I had finished my homework.
- (C) The teacher asked me did I finish my homework.
- (D) The teacher asked me that I had finished my homework.

Q14. Choose the correct indirect speech for the following direct speech:

“Close the window!” he ordered.

- (A) He said to closed the window.
- (B) He told closing the window.
- (C) He ordered me to close the window.
- (D) He said that I should close the window immediately.

Q15. In the following sentence, identify the part that contains a grammatical error:

“(A) The teacher / (B) advised the students / (C) to work / (D) hardly for the exams.”

- (A) The teacher
- (B) advised the students
- (C) to work
- (D) hardly for the exams

Q16. In the following sentence, identify the part that contains a grammatical error:

“(A) Please return me / (B) the book / (C) that I / (D) lent you last week.”



- (A) Please return me
- (B) the book
- (C) that I
- (D) lent you last week

Q17. In the following sentence, identify the part that contains a grammatical error:

“(A) I requested / (B) him to not / (C) leave the meeting / (D) before it ended.”

- (A) I requested
- (B) him to not
- (C) leave the meeting
- (D) before it ended

Q18. In the following sentence, identify the part that contains a grammatical error:

“(A) She has been / (B) working on / (C) this project since / (D) two years.”

- (A) She has been
- (B) working on
- (C) this project since
- (D) two years

Q19. What is the meaning of the idiom “**kick the bucket**”?

- (A) To fail at an important task
- (B) To play football professionally
- (C) To knock over a heavy object
- (D) To die

Q20. What is the meaning of the idiom “**hit the sack**”?

- (A) To go to sleep



- (B) To hit someone with a bag
- (C) To carry heavy luggage
- (D) To lose a game decisively

Q21. What is the meaning of the idiom “a blessing in disguise”?

- (A) A disguised person who brings unexpected gifts
- (B) Something that appears bad at first but turns out to be good
- (C) A dangerous situation that seems harmless
- (D) An unreliable person pretending to be helpful

Q22. Choose the one word that best fits the following description:

“A poem of serious reflection, especially one lamenting the dead.”

- (A) Eulogy
- (B) Ode
- (C) Elegy
- (D) Sonnet

Q23. Choose the one word that best fits the following description:

“A person making their first public appearance or debut in a profession or field.”

- (A) Novice
- (B) Apprentice
- (C) Fresher
- (D) Débutant

Q24. Choose the one word that best fits the following description:

“Excessive concern for one’s own welfare and interests at the expense of others.”

- (A) Egoism
- (B) Altruism



- (C) Philanthropy
- (D) Stoicism

Q25. In the sentence below, choose the best replacement for the underlined portion. If no change is needed, choose (D).

“He is used to get up early every morning and exercise.”

- (A) is used to got up
- (B) is used to getting up
- (C) was used to get up
- (D) No improvement needed

Q26. In the sentence below, choose the best replacement for the underlined portion. If no change is needed, choose (D).

“All the furnitures were damaged in the fire.”

- (A) All the furniture were
- (B) All furnitures was
- (C) All the furniture was
- (D) No improvement needed

Q27. In the sentence below, choose the best replacement for the underlined portion. If no change is needed, choose (D).

“She is very fond to dance at every celebration.”

- (A) fond of to dance
- (B) fond to dancing
- (C) fond for dancing
- (D) fond of dancing

Questions 28–30 are based on the following passage. Read it carefully before answering.

Artificial intelligence is transforming the way we live and work. From virtual assistants to self-driving cars, AI-powered systems are increasingly making



decisions that were once the exclusive domain of human beings. While these developments bring undeniable benefits in terms of efficiency and accuracy, they also raise profound questions about employment, privacy, and accountability. As societies navigate this technological revolution, it is essential that ethical frameworks keep pace with innovation to ensure that AI serves humanity rather than undermines it.

- Q28.** According to the passage, which of the following is a concern raised by AI advancements?
- (A) Employment, privacy, and accountability
 - (B) Increased production costs for manufacturers
 - (C) Declining quality of consumer goods
 - (D) Difficulty in programming intelligent machines
- Q29.** The phrase “**exclusive domain**” as used in the passage most nearly means:
- (A) A restricted geographical area
 - (B) An area of activity that belongs to one group alone
 - (C) A special skill set requiring years of training
 - (D) A private research laboratory
- Q30.** What does the author consider **essential** as AI continues to advance?
- (A) Banning AI systems from public spaces
 - (B) Replacing all human workers with machines
 - (C) Developing ethical frameworks alongside innovation
 - (D) Slowing down technological progress to reduce risks



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept — Synonym of ZEALOUS:**

ZEALOUS means showing great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or objective. It derives from Greek *zelos* (zeal). The closest synonym is **Enthusiastic**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Lazy): The direct antonym; a zealous person is the opposite of lazy — energetic and committed.
- Option C (Indifferent): Means having no particular interest or concern; the opposite of zealous passion.
- Option D (Reckless): Implies carelessness and lack of regard for consequences; zealousness is purposeful, not reckless.

Final Answer: ZEALOUS = Enthusiastic ⇒ **B****Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q 1](#)**Q2.****Solution****Concept — Synonym of DUBIOUS:**

DUBIOUS means hesitating or doubting; not to be relied upon; suspect. It derives from Latin *dubius* (wavering). The closest synonym is **Uncertain**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Confident): The antonym; confidence is the absence of doubt.
- Option B (Certain): Also an antonym; certainty is incompatible with being dubious.
- Option D (Clear): Implies no ambiguity; dubious implies exactly the opposite — ambiguity and doubt.

Final Answer: DUBIOUS = Uncertain ⇒ **C****Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of RESILIENT:**

RESILIENT means able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions; strong and adaptable. The closest synonym is **Tough**, which describes someone capable of enduring hardship or difficulty.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Fragile): Easily broken or damaged; the direct antonym of resilient.
- Option B (Weak): Lacking strength or power; the opposite of what resilient means.
- Option C (Delicate): Fragile and requiring careful handling; the antonym of resilient.

Final Answer: RESILIENT = Tough ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 3](#)

Q4.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of VIVID:**

VIVID means producing powerful feelings or strong, clear images in the mind; intensely bright or strong. The closest synonym is **Striking**, which means attracting attention by reason of being unusual, extreme, or prominent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Dull): Means lacking brightness or interest; the direct antonym of vivid.
- Option C (Faded): Implies loss of colour or brightness; the opposite of vivid's intensity.
- Option D (Pale): Describes lack of colour; again, the antonym of vivid brightness.

Final Answer: VIVID = Striking ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 4](#)



Q5.

Solution**Concept — Synonym of LETHARGIC:**

LETHARGIC means affected by lethargy; sluggish and apathetic, lacking energy or enthusiasm. The closest synonym is **Sluggish**, which means slow-moving or inactive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Energetic): The direct antonym; the opposite of lacking energy.
- Option C (Active): Implies engagement and movement; the opposite of lethargic.
- Option D (Lively): Describes vivacity and energy; antonymous to lethargic.

Final Answer: LETHARGIC = Sluggish ⇒ BAnswer: (B) [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of TIMID:**

TIMID means showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. Its antonym is **Bold**, which means showing an ability to take risks; confident and courageous.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Shy): A near-synonym of timid; describes social reluctance, not the opposite.
- Option B (Fearful): Also a synonym of timid; means frightened and lacking confidence.
- Option D (Meek): Another synonym; describes gentleness and lack of assertiveness, not boldness.

Final Answer: Antonym of TIMID = Bold ⇒ CAnswer: (C) [Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q7.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of TRANSPARENT:**

TRANSPARENT means allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen clearly; also, easily perceived or open. Its antonym is **Opaque**, which means not able to be seen through; not transparent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Clear): A synonym of transparent — easy to see through.
- Option B (See-through): Also a synonym; directly parallel in meaning to transparent.
- Option C (Translucent): Means allowing light to pass through diffusely; a partial synonym, not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of TRANSPARENT = Opaque ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

Solution**Concept — Antonym of ANCIENT:**

ANCIENT means belonging to the very distant past; very old. Its antonym is **Contemporary**, which means existing or happening at the same time; belonging to the present age; modern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Old): A synonym of ancient; both describe age, not recency.
- Option C (Historic): Means famous or important in history; a near-synonym, not the antonym of ancient.
- Option D (Traditional): Means following established customs or practices; not necessarily modern or contemporary.

Final Answer: Antonym of ANCIENT = Contemporary ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 8](#)



Q9.

Solution**Concept — Gerund after “enjoy”:**

The verb **enjoy** always takes a **gerund** (verb + -ing) as its complement, never a to-infinitive. This is a fixed grammatical rule: “enjoy + gerund.” Correct: “She enjoys **listening** to classical music.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (to listen): The to-infinitive; “enjoy to listen” is grammatically incorrect — “enjoy” never takes a to-infinitive.
- Option C (listened): The past tense / past participle; cannot follow “enjoys” as a complement.
- Option D (listen): The bare infinitive; requires a modal auxiliary (e.g., “can listen”) and cannot directly follow “enjoys.”

Final Answer: She enjoys **listening** to classical music ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 9](#)

Q10.

Solution**Concept — “Look forward to” + Gerund:**

The phrase “**look forward to**” ends with the preposition “to.” Prepositions are always followed by **nouns** or **gerunds**, never bare infinitives. Correct: “He is looking forward **to meeting** his old college friends.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (to meet): “to” here appears to introduce an infinitive, but in “look forward to,” “to” is a preposition — it must be followed by a gerund, not a base verb.
- Option B (for meeting): “Look forward for” is not a standard English collocation; the fixed phrase is “look forward to.”
- Option D (meeting): Omits the required preposition “to”; the complete prepositional phrase is “to meeting.”

Final Answer: ... looking forward **to meeting** his friends ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 10](#)



Q11.

Solution**Concept — “agree” + To-infinitive:**

The verb **agree** is always followed by a **to-infinitive** when expressing consent or a decision: “agree **to do** something.” Correct: “Both parties agreed **to finish** the project.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (finishing): A gerund; “agree + gerund” is not standard in this sense (“agree to finishing” could be argued but is less idiomatic than “agree to finish”).
- Option B (finished): Past tense / past participle; cannot follow “agreed” as a complement directly.
- Option C (finish): The bare infinitive; “agree” requires the to-infinitive, not the bare form.

Final Answer: Both parties agreed **to finish** the project ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 11](#)

Q12.

Solution**Concept — Reported Speech: Tense Backshift (Present Continuous → Past Continuous):**

In reported speech, when the reporting verb (“said”) is in the past tense, the tense of the reported clause shifts back: present continuous (“am going”) becomes **past continuous** (“was going”). Correct: She said that she **was going** to the market.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (is going): Retains the present continuous tense without backshift; incorrect in formal reported speech.
- Option C (went): Simple past; changes the aspect from continuous to completed action, altering the meaning.
- Option D (will go): Simple future; “will” becomes “would” in reported speech, not “will go.”

Final Answer: She said that she **was going** to the market ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 12](#)



Q13.

Solution**Concept — Reported Speech: Yes/No Question:**

Yes/No questions in reported speech are introduced by **whether** or **if**, and the verb tense shifts back (“did you finish” → “had finished” — simple past → past perfect). The word order becomes **statement order** (subject + verb), not question order. Correct: The teacher asked me whether I **had finished** my homework.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (whether I finished): Tense not shifted; “finished” (simple past) should become “had finished” (past perfect).
- Option C (did I finish my homework): Retains question word order with auxiliary “did”; incorrect in reported speech — statement order is required.
- Option D (that I had finished): Uses “that” instead of “whether”/“if”; “that” introduces reported statements, not reported questions.

Final Answer: ... whether I **had finished** my homework ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.

Solution**Concept — Reported Speech: Command/Order:**

Commands in reported speech use **tell/order/ask + object + to-infinitive**: “Close the window!” → He ordered me **to close** the window. The base verb of the command becomes a to-infinitive; the addressee is specified as the object.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (He said to closed the window): “said to closed” is ungrammatical; past participle cannot follow “to” in an infinitive.
- Option B (He told closing the window): “Told + gerund” is not the structure for reported commands; it should be “told + object + to-infinitive.”
- Option D (He said that I should close): A possible alternative but less precise than “ordered me to close,” which better conveys the commanding tone of the original.

Final Answer: He ordered me **to close** the window ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 14](#)



Q15.

Solution**Concept — “hard” vs. “hardly”:**

Hard (adverb) means with great effort or intensity: “work **hard**.” **Hardly** is a negative adverb meaning “almost not” or “scarcely”: “I can hardly see.” Since the sentence intends to convey diligent effort before exams, the correct adverb is **hard**, not “hardly.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (The teacher): Correct; the subject of the sentence.
- Option B (advised the students): Correct verb and object usage.
- Option C (to work): Correct to-infinitive construction after “advised.”

The error is in Part D: “hardly” should be “**hard**.”

Final Answer: Error in Part D ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q16.

Solution**Concept — Double Object Construction with “return”:**

The verb **return** (meaning to give back) takes a prepositional object: “return something **to** someone.” The construction “return me the book” (indirect object before direct object without a preposition) is non-standard for “return” in standard Indian/British English. Correct: “Please **return the book to me**.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (the book): Correct; it is the direct object of “return.”
- Option C (that I): Correct; “that” is the relative pronoun introducing the clause.
- Option D (lent you last week): Correct; specifies what was lent and when.

The error is in Part A: “return me” should be “**return the book to me**” (or the sentence restructured with the preposition “to”).

Final Answer: Error in Part A ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 16](#)



Q17.

Solution**Concept — Negative Infinitive Placement:**

In a negative infinitive, the word **not** must be placed **before the to**, not between “to” and the verb. Correct: “I requested him **not to leave** the meeting.” The construction “to not leave” is a split negative infinitive and is considered non-standard in formal English.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (I requested): Correct subject and verb usage.
- Option C (leave the meeting): Correct base verb and object phrase.
- Option D (before it ended): Correct subordinate clause of time.

The error is in Part B: “to not” should be “**not to**” (“him not to leave”).

Final Answer: Error in Part B ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

Solution**Concept — “since” vs. “for” with Duration:**

- **Since** indicates a *point in time*: “since Monday,” “since 2018.”
- **For** indicates a *period/duration*: “for two years,” “for a long time.”

“Two years” is a period/duration, not a point in time, so the correct preposition is **for**: “for two years.” The problem lies in the word “since” used with a duration (Part C, where “this project since” introduces the preposition incorrectly before “two years” in Part D).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (She has been): Correct present perfect continuous tense.
- Option B (working on): Correct; “work on” is the standard collocation for ongoing projects.
- Option D (two years): Correct noun phrase expressing duration; the error is in Part C where “since” wrongly precedes it.

The error is in Part C: “since” should be “**for**” (“working on this project **for** two years”).



Final Answer: Error in Part C $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Kick the Bucket”:

The idiom **“kick the bucket”** is an informal, euphemistic expression meaning **to die**. Its origin is disputed but may relate to the historical use of a bucket or beam during execution or slaughter.

Example: “The old miser finally kicked the bucket, leaving his fortune to charity.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (To fail at an important task): Incorrect; the idiom refers to death, not failure at a task.
- Option B (To play football professionally): A literal, nonsensical reading; the idiom has no connection to the sport.
- Option C (To knock over a heavy object): Another literal misreading; the idiom is entirely figurative.

Final Answer: “Kick the bucket” = To die $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “Hit the Sack”:

The idiom **“hit the sack”** means to go to bed or go to sleep. “Sack” here is an old slang word for “bed” (mattresses were once filled with a sack of straw).

Example: “It is already midnight — I think I will hit the sack.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (To hit someone with a bag): A literal misinterpretation; the idiom is entirely figurative.
- Option C (To carry heavy luggage): Unrelated; the idiom refers only to going to sleep.
- Option D (To lose a game decisively): Incorrect; there is no connection to sporting defeat in this expression.



Final Answer: “Hit the sack” = To go to sleep ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: “A Blessing in Disguise”:

The idiom “**a blessing in disguise**” means something that appears to be unfortunate or harmful at first but ultimately turns out to be good or beneficial.

Example: “Losing that job was a blessing in disguise — it pushed him to start his own successful business.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (A disguised person who brings unexpected gifts): A literal and fanciful misreading of the idiom.
- Option C (A dangerous situation that seems harmless): The opposite logic; the idiom describes something that seems bad but is good, not something that seems good but is bad.
- Option D (An unreliable person pretending to be helpful): Incorrect; the idiom refers to an event or circumstance, not a person’s character.

Final Answer: “A blessing in disguise” = Something that appears bad but turns out to be good ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Poem of Lamentation:

An **elegy** is a poem of serious reflection, particularly one written as a lament for the dead. It derives from Greek *elegeia* (lament). Famous elegies include Thomas Gray’s “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Eulogy): A speech or piece of writing that praises a person highly, especially one at a funeral; not a poem in the strict sense.
- Option B (Ode): A lyric poem typically addressed to a person or thing, celebrating it enthusiastically; not specifically a lament.



- Option D (Sonnet): A 14-line poem with a specific rhyme scheme; not associated with lamentation specifically.

Final Answer: Poem lamenting the dead = Elegy ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: First Public Appearance:

A **débutant** (also spelled debutant) is a person making their first public appearance or entry into a particular profession, field, or social setting. From French *début* (beginning).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Novice): A person new to a subject or activity; emphasises lack of experience, not the formal “first appearance” aspect.
- Option B (Apprentice): A person learning a trade by working under a skilled practitioner; refers to a training relationship, not a debut performance.
- Option C (Fresher): Informal term for a first-year student; too narrow and informal for the formal definition given.

Final Answer: Person making their debut = Débutant ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Excessive Self-interest:

Egoism is the ethical theory that treats self-interest as the foundation of morality; more broadly, excessive concern for one’s own welfare and interests at the expense of others. It derives from Latin *ego* (I/self).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Altruism): The direct opposite — concern for the welfare of others rather than oneself.
- Option C (Philanthropy): Love of humanity and voluntary service for the welfare of others; the antonym of egoism.
- Option D (Stoicism): A philosophy emphasising endurance of hardship with



equanimity; not related to self-interest at others' expense.

Final Answer: Excessive self-interest at others' expense = Egoism ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Improvement: “used to” + Gerund (Habitual Action):

The phrase “**be used to**” expresses habituation or familiarity and always takes a **gerund** (verb + -ing) as its complement: “He is used to **getting up** early.” The construction “used to get up” (bare infinitive) is incorrect in this context. Note: “used to” (without “be”) + bare infinitive describes a past habitual action, but “be/get used to” + gerund describes present habit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (is used to got up): Past tense after “to” is doubly incorrect — “got” is past tense, not a gerund, and also ungrammatical.
- Option C (was used to get up): Past tense of “be used to” + bare infinitive; still incorrect because the complement should be a gerund.
- Option D (No improvement needed): The original “is used to get up” is grammatically incorrect; improvement is required.

Final Answer: “is used to get up” should be “**is used to getting up**” ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Improvement: “furniture” is Uncountable:

Furniture is an uncountable noun in English; it cannot be pluralised (“furnitures” is wrong). It always takes a **singular** verb. Correct: “All the **furniture** **was** damaged in the fire.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (All the furniture were): Correctly uses “furniture” (no “s”) but incorrectly uses the plural verb “were”; “furniture” needs the singular “was.”
- Option B (All furnitures was): “Furnitures” is incorrect — “furniture” cannot be pluralised; this option also uses the wrong singular form of the verb.



- Option D (No improvement needed): The original has two errors (“furnitures” and “were”), so improvement is necessary.

Final Answer: “All the furnitures were” should be “**All the furniture was**” ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Improvement: “fond of” + Gerund:

The adjective **fond** is always followed by the preposition **of**, and “of” (as a preposition) must be followed by a **gerund** (verb + -ing): “fond **of dancing**.” The construction “fond to dance” is non-standard and grammatically incorrect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (fond of to dance): Uses both the preposition “of” and the infinitive marker “to” — redundant and incorrect; after a preposition, a gerund is required, not an infinitive.
- Option B (fond to dancing): Omits the required preposition “of”; “fond to” is not a standard English collocation.
- Option C (fond for dancing): “Fond for” is not a standard collocation; only “fond of” is correct.

Final Answer: “fond to dance” should be “**fond of dancing**” ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Direct Factual Detail):

The passage explicitly states: “*they also raise profound questions about **employment, privacy, and accountability**.*” This is the direct answer to the question about concerns raised by AI advancements.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Increased production costs): Not mentioned in the passage as a concern related to AI.
- Option C (Declining quality of consumer goods): Not discussed in the passage.



- Option D (Difficulty in programming intelligent machines): Not mentioned as a concern; the passage focuses on societal impacts, not technical challenges.

Final Answer: Employment, privacy, and accountability ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Vocabulary in Context):

The passage states: “AI-powered systems are increasingly making decisions that were once the **exclusive domain** of human beings.” The phrase “exclusive domain” means an area of activity that belongs solely to, or is controlled by, one particular group — here, human beings. The key word is “exclusive” (belonging to one alone).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (A restricted geographical area): “Domain” can mean territory, but in context it refers to a sphere of activity or competence, not a physical place.
- Option C (A special skill set requiring years of training): The passage implies ownership/exclusive access, not merely a skill-set.
- Option D (A private research laboratory): Too narrow and literal; the passage uses “domain” in an abstract sense.

Final Answer: “Exclusive domain” = An area of activity that belongs to one group alone ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (Author’s Suggestion):

The passage concludes: “*it is essential that **ethical frameworks** keep pace with innovation to ensure that AI serves humanity.*” The author clearly considers developing ethical frameworks alongside innovation as the essential response to AI advancement.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A (Banning AI from public spaces): Not suggested; the author acknowledges AI's benefits and calls for ethical guidance, not prohibition.
- Option B (Replacing all human workers with machines): The passage raises this as a concern, not a recommendation.
- Option D (Slowing down technological progress): Not proposed; the passage calls for ethical frameworks to “keep pace” with innovation, not to slow it.

Final Answer: Developing ethical frameworks alongside innovation ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 30](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	D	4	A	5	B
6	C	7	D	8	A	9	B	10	C
11	D	12	A	13	B	14	C	15	D
16	A	17	B	18	C	19	D	20	A
21	B	22	C	23	D	24	A	25	B
26	C	27	D	28	A	29	B	30	C

